



# 1

## Unit Objectives

- Personality and Appearance
- Present Simple
- Present Continuous
- Listening to a Lecture
- Describing People
- Writing a Description of a Person
- Life Skills: Application Forms and Interviews

# Faces

How good are you at remembering faces? Do the test below and find out.

## FACE MEMORY TEST

- Look at the six faces in group A for 30 seconds.
- Now look at the next six faces in group B for 30 seconds.
- Turn to page 160. Do the next part of the test and check your answers.

GROUP A



GROUP B



## YOUR VIEWPOINT



- Have you ever met anybody whose face you won't forget? Why do you think you won't forget this person?



## WEB EXTRA

Two of the faces on this page are popular British celebrities. Find out more about them at: [www.burlingtonbooks.es/viewpoints/](http://www.burlingtonbooks.es/viewpoints/)



## READING

- 1 Word Check:** The following words appear in the text. Make sure you know what they mean.

flatmate • blind • squeaky • cope

### PREDICTING CONTENT

Before reading a text, look at the pictures and the title. This will help you predict the content of the text.

- 2. Look at the title and the picture. What do you think the text is about?**
- 3. Read the text and check whether your prediction was correct.**
- 4. Are the following statements true or false? Find evidence in the text to support your answers.**
  1. The man following the writer was a stranger.
  2. PA was first diagnosed in the 1990s.
  3. People can get PA from their parents.
  4. Some PA sufferers don't go out much.
  5. The writer prefers to keep her condition a secret.
  6. Scientists have not discovered a cure for PA.

- 5. Choose the best answer according to the text.**

1. In this text, the writer wants mainly to ...
  - a. tell readers the story of her life
  - b. inform readers about PA
  - c. give details about the latest research on PA
  - d. help readers diagnose whether they have PA
2. When the writer realised she had PA, she was ...
  - a. glad that she was not alone
  - b. upset that there was something wrong with her
  - c. angry that no one had ever told her
  - d. happy that her condition was not more serious

- 6. Answer the questions in your own words.**

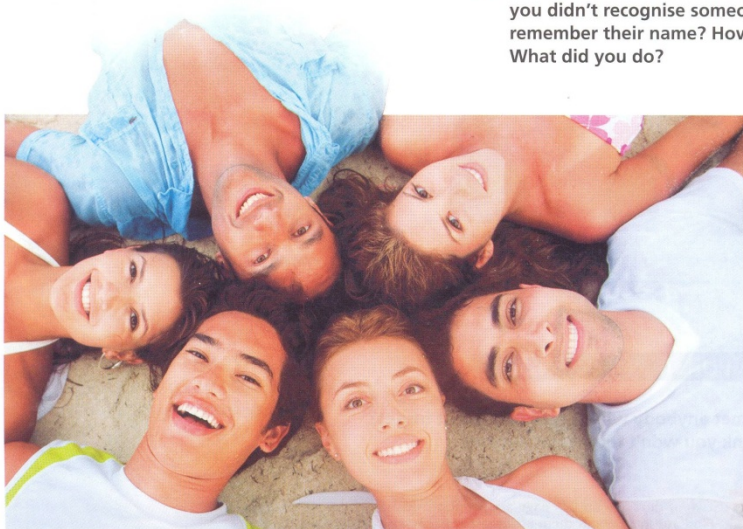
1. How did the writer know that she had PA?
2. What clues do PA sufferers use to recognise people?
3. Why might a business meeting be difficult for the writer?
4. What impression do PA sufferers make on others?
5. Why do PA sufferers sometimes pretend they haven't got their glasses?

- 7. Find words or phrases in the text that mean:**

1. afraid (paragraph 1)
2. in addition to (paragraph 2)
3. definitely (paragraph 3)
4. make it possible for (paragraph 4)
5. types, kinds (paragraph 6)

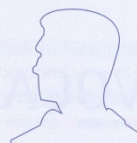
### YOUR VIEWPOINT

- Have you ever been in a situation where you didn't recognise someone or couldn't remember their name? How did you feel? What did you do?





# A Face I'll Always Forget



A few years ago, a man began calling me from the other side of the street. I ignored him, but he ran after me, shouting, "Hey!" Frightened, I shouted back, "What's the problem?" When he replied, his American accent reminded me: he was my flatmate and I had been living with him for three years.

- <sup>5</sup> This incident, along with several others, made me realise that I am face-blind. I have a condition called prosopagnosia, or PA. I'm not really blind. When I'm looking at a face, I can describe it perfectly. It's just that when I look away, I don't remember the details.

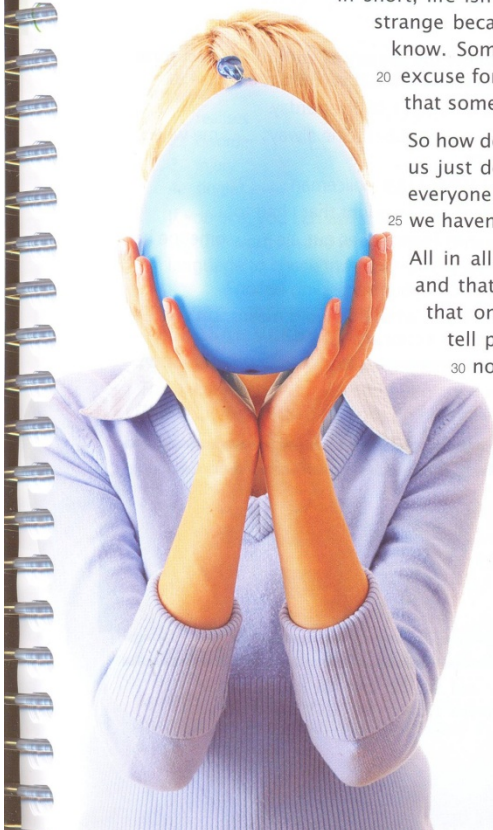
PA was first documented in the 1940s and was believed to be caused by brain injury or a stroke. However, in the 1990s, reports were published of parents and children who were <sup>10</sup> suffering from the disorder, but had no injury. This clearly showed that some people are born with the problem, and that it can be hereditary. Neurologists have now proved that it is caused by a defect in a single gene.

When I tell my friends about my condition, they say, "But you just recognised me!" "Yes," I answer, "because you still have long orange hair, a squeaky voice and a ring through your <sup>15</sup> eyebrow." It's these clues that allow prosopagnostics to function in society. But what if you're at a business meeting where all the men are wearing suits and have short hair?

In short, life isn't easy for PA sufferers. We're seen as snobbish and strange because we don't say hello to people we're supposed to know. Somehow, "Sorry, I didn't recognise you" seems a poor <sup>20</sup> excuse for looking straight through someone – especially when that someone is your boyfriend!

So how do we cope? Well, we use all sorts of strategies. Some of us just don't socialise much. Other options include smiling at everyone just in case they are an acquaintance, or pretending <sup>25</sup> we haven't got our glasses.

All in all, it's a relief to know that my problem has a name and that lots of other people share it – in fact, it's believed that one person in 50 suffers from PA. It's also easier to tell people about it than to let them think I'm crazy. And <sup>30</sup> now that they've found out it's caused by a gene, who knows – one day there may even be a cure.



## WATCH OUT !

### False friends

*realise* (line 5) means *darse cuenta* not *realizar*

*pretending* (line 24) means  *fingiendo* not *pretendiendo*

## Topic Vocabulary

### PERSONALITY AND APPEARANCE

1. Read the description of a star sign. Which of the adjectives in colour do you think show positive personality traits? Which show negative traits?

# Aries

(21st March – 19th April)



You are very **confident** and love to take action, so you're a natural leader. People like you because you're **generous** and fun to be with. You make decisions quickly and can be quite **impulsive**. Try not to be too **bossy** and be a bit more **open-minded**!

2. Complete the sentences with the adjectives below.

talkative • selfish • helpful • stubborn  
considerate • romantic • nosy • calm

- He's so ..... that no one else can say a word when he's around!
- That's none of your business! Don't be so ..... !
- It wasn't very ..... of you to talk so loudly while I was resting.
- Please listen to our advice. Stop being so ..... .
- You ate all the ice cream. That was really ..... of you!
- I try to be ..... when people ask me for directions.
- He bought his girlfriend chocolates and flowers. How ..... !
- She's quite ..... . Nothing upsets her.

3. Use the adjectives from Exercises 1 and 2 to complete the following sentences. Try to use at least eight adjectives.

- I would like a boyfriend / girlfriend who is ... .
- The president of a country should be ... .
- I get angry at my dad because he can be too ... .
- Very young children are often ... .
- Many TV and film celebrities are ... .

4. In your notebook, write the adjectives below in the correct category. Some words may fit more than one category.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| • dark         | • curly           |
| • straight     | • spiky           |
| • slim         | • wavy            |
| • skinny       | • well-built      |
| • fair         | • petite          |
| • chubby       | • muscular        |
| • plain        | • gorgeous        |
| • unattractive | • shoulder-length |
| • good-looking |                   |

Hair	Build	General Appearance
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5. Write two or three sentences describing a celebrity. Use the adjectives in Exercise 4. See if your partner can guess who he/she is.

### TIP COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

A compound adjective is formed from two adjectives, usually connected by a hyphen. Compound adjectives are often used to describe appearance and personality.

6. Complete the sentences with the compound adjectives below.

big-headed • broad-shouldered  
long-legged • old-fashioned  
kind-hearted • short-tempered

- Sales assistants must often deal with ..... , angry customers.
- My grandfather hates pop music. He's really ..... .
- A ..... stranger gave us some food and water.
- Why are all supermodels tall, slim and ..... ?
- The man was muscular and ..... from doing physical work.
- The ..... singer is always late for concerts. He is really arrogant!

### YOUR VIEWPOINT

- Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- I don't mind *sharing* ... .
- The most *generous* thing I've ever done was ... .
- The most *selfish* thing I've ever done was ... .
- When I meet an *acquaintance*, I ... .
- I'm *looking forward to* ... .
- I've learned to *cope with* ... .



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- Please listen to our advice. Stop being so \_\_\_\_\_.
- You ate all the ice cream. That was really \_\_\_\_\_ of you!
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Hair	Build	General Appearance

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- I'm *looking forward to* ...
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# VOCABULARY

## Words from the Text

1. Choose **two** possible answers to complete each sentence. Pay attention to the words in colour.

- A man might wear a **suit** to a ...  
a. wedding b. football game c. meeting
- A **blind** person would probably not enjoy a ...  
a. concert b. painting exhibition  
c. ballet performance
- An **acquaintance** could be someone from your ...  
a. family b. school c. neighbourhood
- A **clue** might help you to ...  
a. find something hidden b. solve a puzzle  
c. carry something heavy
- You might **reply** to ...  
a. a book b. a question c. an e-mail
- You could **share** a ...  
a. face b. book c. meal

2. Complete the passage with the words and phrases below. Then listen and check your answers.

all in all • reminding • cope with • single  
pretend • disorder • realises • injury

## 50 FIRST DATES

Have you seen the film *50 First Dates*? It's about a young couple, Henry (Adam Sandler) and Lucy (Drew Barrymore). They're in love, but Henry soon <sup>1</sup>..... that they have a serious problem: from one day to the next, Lucy forgets who Henry is. She suffers from a <sup>2</sup>..... called anterograde amnesia, caused by an <sup>3</sup>..... she received in a car accident. As a result, she cannot remember a <sup>4</sup>..... thing from one day to the next. She also thinks that every day is 13th October 2002. Her father and brother <sup>5</sup>..... that this is true, re-living the events of that day so that she won't get upset. Henry, however, wants Lucy to <sup>6</sup>..... real life. He makes her a video to watch every morning, <sup>7</sup>..... her who she is. <sup>8</sup>....., this film is very entertaining and the acting is great. Don't miss it!

## PHRASAL VERBS

When a verb is followed by one or more particles, it is called a phrasal verb. The meaning of the phrasal verb is different from the meaning of the verb alone.

*He began to run after me.*

*When I look away, I don't remember the details.*

Grammar Appendix, page 114-115

3. Match each phrasal verb in I to its meaning in II. Use the phrasal verbs list on page 142 to help you.

- | I                  | II                                      |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. run after       | a. meet by chance                       |
| 2. run off with    | b. turn one's eyes in another direction |
| 3. run into        | c. chase                                |
| 4. look away       | d. find information about               |
| 5. look through    | e. steal                                |
| 6. look forward to | f. feel excited about                   |
| 7. look up         | g. ignore                               |

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of a suitable phrasal verb from Exercise 3.

- The thief ..... £1,000 yesterday.
- Diane is so snobbish. She always ..... me when we pass.
- Look! Who is that policeman ..... ?
- The light was so bright that I had to .....
- Whenever Patrick goes out, he ..... someone he knows.
- Are you ..... your next skiing lesson?
- I don't know what that word means. Let's ..... it ..... in the dictionary.



Barrymore and Sandler won the award for the Best on-Screen Team at the MTV Movie Awards.

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# GRAMMAR

## PRESENT SIMPLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### A. Read the examples and answer the questions.

- PA sufferers always **smile** at everyone.
- She **hopes** that they will find a cure for PA.
- All the men **are wearing** suits.
- Many people **suffer** from PA.
- I **am meeting** my boyfriend at the airport tonight.
- She **is living** with a flatmate this year.

1. Which tense is used in each of the examples above?

2. Which example talks about ... ?

- a regular habit or routine
- a temporary action
- a general truth
- an action which is happening now
- a definite plan for the near future
- a thought, feeling or expectation (a stative verb)

### B. Read the examples and complete the rules.

- He **remembers** names, but not faces.
- We **don't socialise** much.
- Does he **usually recognise** his friends?
- She **isn't wearing** her glasses.
- He's **looking** at my face.
- Are they **trying** to find a cure?

- We usually use the base form of the verb + \_\_\_\_\_ to form the 3rd person singular of the Present Simple.
- In the Present Simple, we use auxiliary verbs in all sentences / only in negative sentences and questions.
- We use \_\_\_\_\_ + verb + \_\_\_\_\_ to form the Present Continuous.
- In the Present Continuous, we use an auxiliary verb in all sentences / only in negative sentences and questions.

Grammar Appendix pages 113-114

### 1. Choose the correct time expression, then rewrite the sentences.

- He drives outside the city. (rarely / next week)
- What is that boy trying to do? (at the moment / sometimes)
- Diane doesn't get a lot of phone calls. (today / usually)
- Do you understand my question? (every day / now)
- My mother works quite late. (often / tomorrow)
- Our neighbours are leaving the country. (soon / seldom)
- I meet friends for coffee. (tomorrow / on Wednesdays)
- Fiona is coming with her boyfriend. (tonight / frequently)

### 2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Susanna \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French this term.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Joe usually \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) his ideas with you?
- This is fantastic! Our team \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the match!
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to do that now?
- That kind of car \_\_\_\_\_ (use) a lot of petrol.
- I'm sorry, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not remember) your name.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to school tomorrow.
- Penguins \_\_\_\_\_ (live) only in the southern hemisphere.

**TIP** **STATIVE VERBS** – Some stative verbs such as *think*, *see*, *look*, *have* and *weigh* can refer to an action as well as a state. When these verbs refer to an action, we can use the Present Continuous.

### 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Decide if the verb refers to a state or an action.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ of going on holiday next month. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ we should go? (think)
- Dad \_\_\_\_\_ the soup. I'm sure it \_\_\_\_\_ very good. (taste)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ at the book now. It \_\_\_\_\_ interesting. (look)
- \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ the tomatoes now? How much \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_? (weigh)
- Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ a new swimming pool. They \_\_\_\_\_ a pool party this Sunday. (have)





4. Rewrite the sentences, replacing the time expressions in *italics* with those in brackets. Change the verbs where necessary.

- Her son doesn't practise the piano *in the morning*. (at the moment)
- I take my dog to the vet *every year*. (tomorrow)
- Walter and Cindy aren't calling their parents *at the moment*. (every day)
- I *usually* know what she means (now)
- Vera is jogging with a friend *now*. (usually)
- Do the nurses finish work at five o'clock *every afternoon*? (now)
- Is Mr Washington playing tennis *this morning*? (every morning)

5. Jean and Keith are chatting. Complete their dialogue by writing the missing questions.

- Jean: 1. .... ?  
Keith: Yes, I like my new school.
- Jean: 2. .... ?  
Keith: No, I don't see my old friends very often.
- Jean: 3. .... ?  
Keith: I'm studying maths, English, art and geography this term.
- Jean: 4. .... ?  
Keith: Yes, I know Alex Gardner. He's in my maths class.
- Jean: 5. .... ?  
Keith: No, I'm not doing anything special this afternoon. Do you want to come over?

6. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- At least once a week, I ...
- Stop making so much noise! We ...
- This weekend, my family ...
- Jenny can't come to the party tonight. She ...
- Every morning, our dog ...
- According to experts, PA sufferers ...

WATCH OUT !

Mira a ese hombre. ¿Por qué persigue a ese niño?

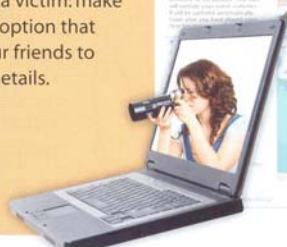
Look at that man. Why *is he running* after that boy? ✓

NOT Look at that man. Why *does he run* after that boy? ✗

7. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then listen and check your answers.

**Don't Be a Victim**

It's now late at night, and Paula 1. .... (sit) at her computer. She 2. .... (open) her favourite site, Facebook. Like millions of other Facebook users, Paula 3. .... (enjoy) sharing details of her life with her online "friends". But she 4. .... (not realise) that by doing this, she might be inviting criminals to take over her identity. A typical Facebook user 5. .... (provide) valuable information, such as date of birth, mobile-phone number and a home address. Cyber-criminals often 6. .... (use) this information to "become" that person and access their bank account. UK police are so concerned about this that they 7. .... (now plan) a national e-crime unit to deal with the problem. You can avoid becoming a victim: make sure you choose the option that 8. .... (allow) only your friends to view your personal details.



Grammar Review 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

8. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning.

- How much is this magazine? (cost)
- I haven't got a car. (own)
- We intend to meet for lunch tomorrow. (are)
- Brenda plays a lot of football. (often)
- The children are quiet at the moment. (talk)
- I've got plans to see Paul tonight. (am)



Extra grammar exercises at:  
[www.burlingtonbooks.es/viewpoints1](http://www.burlingtonbooks.es/viewpoints1)

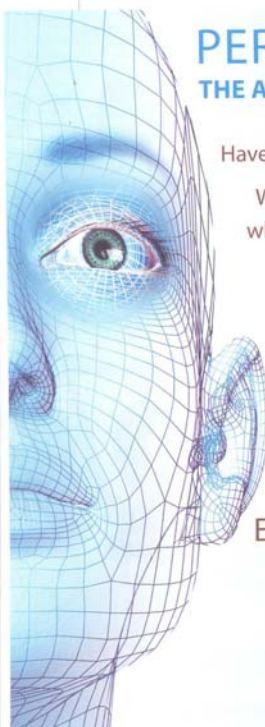


## SKILLS

### LISTENING

#### A LECTURE

1. Read the notice below. What is "personology"?
  - a. a way of showing people's personalities through art
  - b. a way of changing and improving one's personality
  - c. a way of analysing personality by looking at a face



**PERSONOLOGY**  
THE ART OF READING FACES

Have you met someone new?  
Would you like to know  
what they are *really* like?

**YOU CAN –**  
by looking at  
their face!

Lecture by popular  
speaker and author  
**ELSA FULLER**

St Giles' Community Hall  
Stafford Road  
Wednesday, 5th October  
8.00 pm

**TIP** STAY CALM – If you don't understand one part of a listening passage, don't panic! Keep listening and focus on understanding as much of the passage as you can.



#### WEB EXTRA

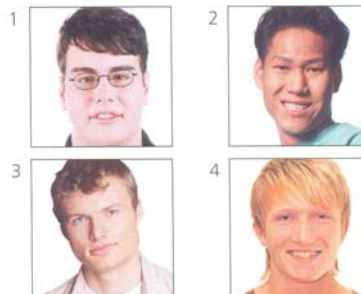
Find out how appearance can affect your life at:  
[www.burlingtonbooks.es/viewpoints/](http://www.burlingtonbooks.es/viewpoints/)

2. Listen to the beginning of Elsa Fuller's lecture. Which of the following can personology be used for?

To find out:

- a. what job to look for
- b. where to live
- c. if someone is a suitable girlfriend / boyfriend
- d. if someone is a good worker
- e. if you should sell a certain product

3. Listen to the rest of the talk. Decide which of the photos below is Matthew.



4. Listen to the second part of the lecture again. What do each of the following features show about a person? Two answers are correct.

1. wide face
  - a. confident
  - b. a natural leader
  - c. thinks carefully before taking action
2. rounded nose
  - a. selfish
  - b. helpful
  - c. nosy
3. eyes far apart
  - a. often late
  - b. calm
  - c. good at details

#### YOUR VIEWPOINT



- Do you believe that personology is accurate? What other ways are there of analysing a person's personality without actually knowing them?





## WRITING

### A Description of a Person

1. Read Joe's blog below. Would you like to have a friend like Rania? Why or why not?


www.joe\_blog.com

You are visitor number 153

### Welcome to Joe's Blog

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
12	13	14	15	16	17	18!!!

Hey, everybody! It's Wednesday - three days before my big party. Don't forget!!! By the way, one of the people you'll meet there is Rania - here's her picture!



Rania's new at school, so a lot of people don't know her yet. We're together in the school swimming team, and it seems like she'll really fit in with our crowd.

She's quite tall, and she's got long, dark hair and brown eyes. She actually enjoys reading and studying! She's a great student, but she isn't big-headed about her high marks.

She's a bit shy with new people, but when you get to know her, she's great fun. She's got a great sense of humour and makes me laugh with her jokes.

So you know a little bit about Rania, and I think you'll like her a lot. I do - as I'm sure you've guessed!

2. In which paragraph/s of the blog does Joe ...?

1. describe what Rania looks like
2. describe Rania's interests
3. make opening remarks and introduce Rania
4. describe Rania's personality
5. make closing remarks

#### PUNCTUATION

Punctuation helps make your writing clear. Some punctuation marks (brackets, dashes, exclamation marks and contractions) are more common in informal writing.

3. Match the punctuation marks in I to their use in II.

- | I                   | II   |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. question mark    | a. to mark the end of a sentence   |
| 2. full stop        | b. to show strong feelings or to emphasise a point                               |
| 3. comma            | c. to add extra information  |
| 4. exclamation mark | d. to separate items in a list, a sequence of events or parts of a long sentence |
| 5. brackets / dash  | e. to show contractions  |
| 6. apostrophe       | f. to mark the end of a question   |

## SPEAKING

## DESCRIBING PEOPLE

1. Greg wants to open a personal profile on Facebook. Read what he has written about himself for the profile. What adjectives does he use to describe himself?

Name: Greg Cook  
 Birthday: 21st June, 1993  
 Activities: I love going to films and I enjoy dancing. I volunteer (teaching computers) at a school.  
 Favourite Music: Pop, R&B  
 About Me: Very intelligent, quite generous and considerate, though I can be stubborn at times. People say I'm helpful. Girls take note: I'm very romantic as well!

2. Fran has seen Greg's profile. Complete the conversation between Fran and Jennifer with the expressions below.

he's got • What does he look like?  
 He likes • What's he interested in?  
 What's he like? • he's very

Jennifer: Hi, Fran.

Fran: Hi, Jennifer! Listen, I've just found the most gorgeous guy on Facebook! He'd be perfect for you!

Jennifer: That's great. <sup>1</sup> .....

Fran: Well, from the photo he looks quite slim, and <sup>2</sup> ..... straight, fair hair. He's a bit baby-faced, but really good-looking.

Jennifer: Sounds OK. <sup>3</sup> .....

Fran: <sup>4</sup> ..... films and dancing, and he even volunteers at a school – just like you!

Jennifer: Really? <sup>5</sup> .....

Fran: He says <sup>6</sup> ..... intelligent, generous, considerate and romantic.

Jennifer: And not very modest!

3. Choose one of the people in the pictures and make up a profile for that person. Use Greg's profile as a model. Make the profile as interesting as you can.



4. With a partner, ask and answer questions in order to describe the person you have each chosen. Use the questions and expressions in Exercise 2.

## ENRICH YOUR SPEAKING

When you want to show interest in what your partner is saying, use the following expressions:  
 Really?

That's great!

Sounds good / fun / interesting.







## WRITING

### A Description of a Person


1. Read Joe's blog below. Would you like to have a friend like Rania? Why or why not?

www.joe\_blog.com You are visitor number 153

Welcome to Joe's Blog

Sun 12	Mon 13	Tues 14	Wed 15	Thurs 16	Fri 17	Sat 18!!!
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Hey, everybody! It's Wednesday – three days before my big party. Don't forget!!!  
By the way, one of the people you'll meet there is Rania – here's her picture!



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So you know a little bit about Rania, and I think you'll like her a lot. I do – as I'm sure you've guessed!

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| 5. brackets / dash  | e. to show contractions  |
| 6. apostrophe       | f. to mark the end of a question   |

#### PUNCTUATION

Punctuation helps make your writing clear. Some punctuation marks (brackets, dashes, exclamation marks and contractions) are more common in informal writing.

4. Add the missing punctuation marks to the sentences below. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. This is fantastic
2. Are Paul Mark Bianca and Claire all going on the trip
3. She asked the driver where they were but he refused to answer
4. There were a few people mostly children at the pool
5. The man stood up put on his coat and walked out angrily
6. I cant believe it
7. Ill pass all my exams I hope and get into university
8. Why arent you working

5. Add the missing punctuation marks to the text.



Dear Sheryl,

The funniest thing happened to me the other day Mark convinced me to go to a talk on personology analysing someone's personality by looking at their face Have you ever heard of it

The speaker asked for a volunteer and for some strange reason I raised my hand The next thing I knew she had chosen me It was so embarrassing I didnt quite agree with some of her comments especially the part about talking too much but it was a lot of fun.

**WATCH OUT** !

Adjectives are used in a specific order:

opinion – length/size – colour

*Rania's got beautiful, long, dark hair.*

## Your Task

■ Write a description of a friend. Use 100-150 words.

### WRITING YOUR DESCRIPTION

1. Brainstorm your description.

- Think of people you know. Who would be easy or interesting to describe?
- Think of words and expressions to describe the person's:
  - physical appearance
  - personality
  - activities and interests

2. Organise your ideas. Use the model on page 14 and the plan below to help you.

- Decide which ideas to keep and which to leave out.
- Decide how to order your ideas.

#### PLAN

Opening: Opening remarks, introduce the person.

Body: Describe the person's appearance, interests and personality.

Closing: Closing remarks.

3. Write a first draft.

- Write quickly. Don't worry about spelling or punctuation as you'll have time to check them later.

4. Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft.

#### CHECKLIST

- ✓ I followed the plan for a description of a person.
- ✓ I used different adjectives and compound adjectives to describe the person.
- ✓ I checked grammar, spelling and punctuation.





## APPLICATION FORMS AND INTERVIEWS

You are going to complete an application form and conduct an interview.  
Read the web page and application form and answer the Task Questions below.

**CLEARLAKE ENGLISH WINTER CAMP**

ABOUT US | OTHER CLEARLAKE PROGRAMS | FAQ | APPLICATION FORM | PRICES

Come to our camp in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Have the adventure of your life – and learn English at the same time!  
To register, send in our online [application form](#).

Telephone interview required.



**PERSONAL INFORMATION** Registration no. 90876456789

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Home Address (Number & Street): \_\_\_\_\_ City / Town / Village: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mobile Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Male: \_\_\_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Birth (Day / Month / Year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Native Language: \_\_\_\_\_

**Level of English:**

	Weak	Medium	Good
Speaking	Weak	Medium	Good
Reading	Weak	Medium	Good
Writing	Weak	Medium	Good

**Dates preferred**

\_\_\_\_\_ 7-14 January  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 15-22 January  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 3-10 February  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-18 February

**Preferred Activities**

\_\_\_\_\_ skiing \_\_\_\_\_ art \_\_\_\_\_ hiking \_\_\_\_\_ dancing \_\_\_\_\_ other

### TASK QUESTIONS

- Imagine you are applying for Clearlake English Winter Camp and complete the form above.
- Tomas has applied for the camp. In a telephone interview, which of the following questions would the administrator ask?
  - Why do you want to come to our camp?
  - How many people will be sharing a room?
  - Is there anything you'd like to ask me?
  - Do I need any special equipment?
  - Have you received my cheque?
  - Where did you learn English?
  - Where are the other students from?
  - Why do you think your reading and writing are weak?
- Listen to the interview. Which of the questions in Exercise 2 does the administrator ask? What other questions does she ask?

### USE YOUR SKILLS

Conduct a telephone interview with your partner, using his / her application form. Then switch roles. Use the questions in Exercise 2 above to help you.